THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1219.] SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Hanover county, on the 10th May, 1804, a NEGRO GIRL, who calls herself NANCY, and says that she is the property of Robert Carter, of King William. The said Girl is about 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high; had on when brought to jail, a red flannel coat; dark complexion. The owner, whoever he may be, is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold as the law directs.

Peter Mason.

June 6th, 1804. 1aw3w

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. *t23A.*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in the city of Richmond, 30th September, 1803.

Between

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, Plaintiffs.

And

George Crymes and James Smith, Defendants.

THIS cause, in which the bill is taken for confessed against the defendant, James Smith, upon whom an attachment for his contempt in not answering, hath been returned executed, came on, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, to be heard on the bills, answer of the other defendant and an exhibit, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge and decree, that unless the defendants do on or before the 30th day of March next, pay unto the plaintiffs two hundred and sixty nine pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence of current money of Virginia, with interest thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, until payment, and the costs expended by the plaintiffs in prosecuting this suit, the defendants and their heirs and all persons claiming under George Crymes, deceased, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land and the Negro slaves, and the increase of the female, mentioned in an indenture, the exhibit aforesaid, bearing date the ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy two, between George Crymes of the one part, and Buchanans, Hastie and Company, merchants in Glasgow, of the other part; and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interest and costs, at the time aforesaid, that Francis Eppes, Peter Eppes, William Cowan and George Craghead, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Petersburg, do expose to public sale, by auction, for ready money, the land and slaves with the increase of the female, in the said indenture mentioned—and out of the proceeds of sale, pay unto the plaintiffs their said debt, interest and costs, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the expences attending the sale, pay to the defendants, and make report thereof to the court; but liberty is reserved to the defendants to shew cause against this decree in the term next after service thereof.

Plaintiff's costs, cl'k and sh'ff's fees and tax, $ 21 42
and fee, 16 66

A Copy—Teste,

P. Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 27th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, *Plaintiffs*,

AND

George Crymes and James Smith, *Defendants*.

ON the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, the court adjudgeth, and so directeth, that a publication of the decree pronounced in this cause the thirtieth day of September last, for eight weeks successively in one of the Richmond newspapers, be considered as the service of the said decree, as to the defendant George Crymes.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Blank Bonds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 10th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Thomas Wilson, and James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

Christopher McConnico and Jerard McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendant Christopher McConnico, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court, of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 10th, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

AND

Sarah Shields, administratrix of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE defendant Sarah Shields, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the LOTTERY for the benefit of William and Mary College has been postponed, on account of unforeseen circumstances, until the 22 *of July*; on which day, the commissioners have determined, that *it shall certainly commence*. Those who are desirous of purchasing Tickets will, no doubt, avail themselves of the intermediate time.

Gentlemen, who have been so friendly to the interests of the College as to undertake the disposal of Tickets, are hereby *particularly requested* to forward, without delay, to the subscriber, or any other of the commissioners, a list of the Tickets sold, and of those remaining on hand. They are also requested to pay the money, which they have received for Tickets sold, to either of the following gentlemen, viz.—George Tucker, of Richmond; Watkins Leigh, of Petersburg; Littleton Waller Tazewell, of Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg; or Robert Greenhow, of Williamsburg.

Signed by direction of the Commissioners,

J. MADISON, Chairman.

William & Mary College, June 2d, 1804.

At a Court of Appeals held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st of May, 1804.

ORDERED, that the following rules be published in the Richmond gazettes for one month.

November 18th, 1803.

Rule.—In all cases whether of appeal, writ of error, or otherwise, the court will proceed to a hearing at the term to which such case shall be returned, or sent up, unless good cause shall be shewn to the contrary.

May 15, 1804.

Rule.—A clear and concise state of the case of each party in an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas from a decree of the high court of chancery, or any district court in chancery, or from a judgment of the general court, or any district court in which a demurrer, special verdict, case agreed, demurrer to evidence, bill of exceptions, or point reserved, shall constitute a part of the record, or exhibits in the cause, with the points insisted on, signed by his counsel and printed, or fairly transcribed, the expence whereof shall be taxed in the bill of costs, shall after the end of this present term, be delivered to each judge, time enough before the hearing of the cause, and that no error, other than such as shall be pointed out, and insisted on in such statement, on the part of the plaintiff or appellant, shall be (without leave of the court) admitted as a ground for argument on the hearing of the cause, or for reversal of the decree or judgment sought to be reversed. And that all depositions and exhibits, accounts and articles intended to be relied upon, or objected to in the argument, be particularly noticed in such state, and recited, and a reference thereto in the official copy of the record in the cause made.

May 21, 1804.

Rule.—That after the end of this present term, all causes depending in this court, which shall be ready for hearing, in pursuance of the rule of this court, made on the 15th day of this present month, shall, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, be heard in the same order in which they stand on the docket.

Teste, J. BROWN, c. c.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

The London *Critical Review*, or *Annals of Literature*, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of *Ladies' London Magazines*.

June 12th, 1804.

In pursuance of the direction contained in the annexed 6th section of the act, entitled, "An act for incorporating the Bank of Virginia," the undersigned commissioners in and for the city of Richmond, do hereby give notice, that

THE sum of three hundred thousand dollars has been actually received on account of the capital stock of the said bank—and that Thursday the 5th of July ensuing, is the day appointed for proceeding to the choice of directors—on which day the stockholders are requested to meet at the capitol, at ten o'clock, for that purpose.

E. CARRINGTON.
ROBERT POLLARD.
GEO. JEFFERSON.
PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.
BENJAMIN HATCHER.
JAMES F. LEITCH.

June 11, 1804. t5July

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of June next, and every thirty days thereafter, if the subscription shall not be sooner closed, the commissioners appointed at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Lynchburg, shall respectively transmit and deliver to the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, a list of the several subscribers, at such places respectively, and of the share or shares to each and every subscriber belonging, together with the full amount of subscription money by the commissioners respectively received as aforesaid; for which amount the receipt in writing of the said commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or of a majority of them, shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge to the persons respectively paying the same. And as soon as the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in the manner aforesaid shall be actually received on account of the subscription to the said capital stock of the said bank, notice thereof shall be given by the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or a majority of them, in at least two public gazettes, printed in the said city of Richmond; and the same persons shall at the same time, notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of twenty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the choice of directors; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the fourteen persons who shall then and there be chosen, together with the Treasurer for the time being, shall be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving until the first Monday in January thereafter, by virtue of such choice, or until their successors shall be duly elected: and the said directors shall forthwith, thereafter, commence the operations of the said Bank, at the city of Richmond.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

Gun-stocks.

THE subscriber will receive proposals until the 17th of August next, for furnishing at the public manufactory of arms, any number of musket-stocks (of good black walnut wood) not exceeding fifteen thousand. All the trees for which, to be felled in the latter end of the ensuing fall; and the delivery of the stocks to commence in the course of the next winter.

John Clarke.

April 27, 1804. *eam t17 Au.*

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

The thief of Madam Demidoff's diamonds.

The Russian gentleman, Mr. Demidoff, is one of the richest individuals in the Russian empire; and he, with his lady, has resided at Paris for upwards of two years. He occupies one of the first hotels in that city, and lives in a style little inferior to that of the members of the consular family.

Every month Mr. and Madame Demidoff give one or more splendid ball, suppers, *thes*, &c. At one of those balls last month, Madame Demidoff lost a beautiful diadem of Smaragos and other diamonds, worth 300,000 livres, or 12,500l. and by the activity of the police, the thief was discovered to be the young Countess de ——, as handsome in her person, as accomplished in her manners. This countess had for some years been the bosom friend of the princess of C. who during her residence at Paris, some time ago, complained almost daily of being robbed, by some unknown person, of fine pearls or jewels of great value. When by the departure of this princess, the countess lost one customer, she pitched upon Madame Demidoff to be another—and insinuated herself so much in her confidence, that she was invited to occupy an apartment in the hotel. Madame Demidoff, in a moment of imprudence, exhibited before the countess all her jewels, which the latter determined immediately to appropriate to herself, particularly as she, just at that period, had lost a large sum of money at gambling.—The last ball, when every body was occupied in dancing or gambling, the countess believed it a good opportunity to execute this determination, and therefore went to the bed room where she expected to find nobody; but unfortunately the governor of Mr. Demidoff's children, instead of sharing the pleasures of the ball, had retired to this room to read without being disturbed. When the countess entered, she ordered him to leave her alone, as she was rather unwell, and to tell the servants, to prevent her from being disturbed. After this she opened with a false key, the jewel box, and took the diadem. The next day a Russian girl, sent by the Empress of Russia to Paris as an apprentice to a milliner, called upon the favorite chambermaid of Madame Demidoff, who obtained permission to shew her countrywoman her mistress's jewels. When she opened the jewel box and found the diadem gone, she fainted. Madame Demidoff, certain of the fidelity of her maid, told her husband of her loss, without knowing whom to suspect. After some consultation, it was agreed to disclose it to the prefect of police, to ask his advice. During these transactions the governor had mentioned what had happened in the bed-room the night of the ball.

As usual, the countess paid Madame Demidoff her morning visit, when she informed her of the robbery. The countess, at this relation was confused, went away, and left an impression on the mind of her friend, that she was the guilty person.

The prefect of the police, in the mean time, advised Mr. and Madame Demidoff to invite to dine with them, unknown to every other person in the house, an able police commissary, and to order all the servants to be presented during the dinner. As long as at table, the commissary never ceased to speak with Madame Demidoff of the theft, but in a joking manner, at the same time fixing his eyes upon every body in the room. When alone with the master and mistress of the house, after the repast was over, he declared to them that he was convinced in his own mind, of the innocence of all the servants; but, said he, have you no other acquaintance of suspicious character? Madame Demidoff then mentioned, unwillingly, the particulars of the countess's conduct.—Hearing this, the commissary immediately went into the countess's apartment, and said, "Madam, I am a police commissary—you are a foreigner, accused by government of keeping up a dangerous correspondence with the enemy. I am ordered to look over your papers." The countess knowing herself innocent of this accusation, gave him, without resistance, the keys of her bureau and drawers. In her bureau, he found the diamonds of Madame Demidoff's diadem, taken to pieces.

"These," said the commissary, "are the very diamonds stolen from Madame Demidoff; and you, countess, must go with me." On hearing this, the countess took suddenly a small bason away from the bureau, and when asked what it contained, answered, "some secret water for women."

"It cannot be a secret from me," returned the commissary, "I am a married man. The bason that the countess tried to throw away, contained aquafortis, where she had dissolved the silver in which the diamonds had been set. It contained even besides this, several unhurt diamonds.

Certain now of this affair, the commissary put the diamonds in his pocket, and carried the countess, who avowed the theft, before the prefecture of the police; and she is condemned to four hours exposure on the pillory, and to two years imprisonment in la Salperriere, or the bridewell where in 1787, the famous countess de la Motte was shut up.

The countess de ——, has a yearly revenue of 30,000 livres, and her jewel-box contained trinkets worth upwards of 150,000 livres.

This lady is not the only victim of the passion for gambling, in France; a jeweller's wife lately robbed her husband of 10,000 louis d'ors worth of diamonds, which she lost in gambling, and afterwards poisoned herself when she learned it had ruined her husband. And a banker has, not long ago, to save the honor of his wife, been obliged to pay 200,000 livres, by her forged bills, and lost to gamblers.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1804.

DIED—on Thursday evening last, Mr. WILLIAM NIMMO, of this city.

Captain Dawson, of the ship Mississippi, arrived at Charleston, who left Liverpool on the 18th April, contradicts the report of the relapse of the king. He states that a report prevailed, at the time he left Liverpool, that the French were preparing to go against Denmark—and that the Danes were raising an army of 100,000 men to oppose them.

Four thousand tons of shipping (says a Jamaica paper) have been taken up by the British government, for the purpose of removing to Europe the French prisoners now in that island.

For the Virginia Gazette.

TO PHILO-JUNIUS.
(No. 4)

SIR—

Mr. Wormeley then proceeds to give us some account of General Lee's aversion to the law, and the extent of his learning in that science, as follows:

"As to the law, it was the daily subject of his censure and ridicule. I doubt whether he ever read even Blackstone's Commentaries. I speak from knowledge, when I say, learned as he was, a scholar, a man of belle lettres, an historian, he was perfectly unacquainted with law."

If we had not been told that the distinguished accomplishment of an historian, without any knowledge of the most common and obvious topics of history was included in the character of General Lee's acquirements, we should be at a loss how to reconcile his daily practice of censuring and ridiculing, with his perfect ignorance of the law.

With all the liveliness of his temper, and fertility of his fancy, he must, at best, have been but a tiresome and disgusting companion, to Mr. Wormeley, who I am bound to consider *an historian and a well read lawyer*. The constant attempts of one so ignorant of the subject, as he is represented to be, to play off censure and ridicule, could only have the effect of administering daily food and nourishment to the contempt and derision of one learned in the law. One would be apt to imagine, however, if the vehemence of the assertion did not forbid all conjecture, that the practice of itself, if it had been continued for any time, would supply a portion of knowledge which might render the positive degree of ignorance questionable—Since it is agreed that through our aversions, enlivened into passions, we are furnished with as many, and as powerful temptations to acquire knowledge, as by our affections. In the present case the desire of bringing the law into contempt, would seek its safety and gratification, by looking into and studying the defects and deformities of it, in the elements of which it is composed, by which a certain degree of knowledge would be obtained, that might enable it to attack and defend itself; otherwise, it would be certain to meet its destruction, in the rebuffs it would receive from the learned, whenever it should have the audacity to appear in their presence.

That General Lee and Junius have each in his turn, bestowed on the profession and professors of the law, the most disengenuous and scandalous censure and abuse, must be admitted. Indeed, in no one opinion, not even on the subject of the comparative merits of the princes of the house of Stuart and George the third, or the means of exciting insurrection and rebellion, do they seem more intimately and closely to unite, than in the illiberal sentiments they have expressed of the profession and professors of the law.

In a publication, styled, "A Sketch of a plan for the formation of a military colony," which from the internal evidence it bears, I take to have been written long before the publication of the letters of Junius. After providing for the establishment of an Agrarian law, and pointing with some signs of intelligence to the common laws of England, or those of Denmark, as a source from whence a simple and excellent code might be drawn for the direction of the affairs of the colony, in civil cases—he says, "A professional lawyer therefore will be totally unnecessary; indeed, I should as soon think of inoculating my community for the plague, as admitting one of those gentlemen to reside among us: all requisite knowledge of the law will be a common accomplishment of every gentleman."—(Gen. Lee's Memoirs, page 52.)

Now let us hear and compare the opinions of Junius, on the professors and profession of the law.

"As to lawyers," he says, "their profession is supported by the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong; and I confess I have not that opinion of their knowledge or integrity, to think it necessary that they should decide for me, upon a plain constitutional question. Sir Fletcher Norton is indeed an honest, a very honest man: and the attorney general is ex officio the guardian of liberty, to take care, I presume, that it shall not break out into a criminal excess. Doctor Blackstone is solicitor to the queen. The doctor recollected that he had a place to preserve, though he forgot he had a reputation to lose.—We have now the good fortune to understand the doctor's principles as well as his writings. For the defence of truth, of law and reason, the doctor's book may safely be consulted; but whoever wishes to cheat a neighbor of his estate, or rob a country of its rights, needs make no scruple of consulting the doctor himself."—(Junius's letters, page 57.) Again—

"To investigate a question of law, demands some labour and attention; though very little genius or sagacity. As a practical profession, the study of the law requires but a moderate portion of abilities. The learning of a pleader is usually upon a level with his integrity.—The indiscriminate defence of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it corrupts the heart. Subtlety is soon mistaken for wisdom, and impunity for virtue. If there be any instances upon record, as some there are undoubtedly, of genius and morality united in a lawyer, they are distinguished by their singularity, and operate as exceptions."

Now suppose Mr. Wormeley to have said, as I have little doubt he meant to say, that the professors or profession of the law, instead of the science, was the daily subject of General Lee's censure and ridicule, he would have sufficiently proved the coincidence in opinion between the two men, on that subject, independently of the extract from the writings of General Lee.

It is to be hoped for the honor of the profession, however, that General Lee and Junius, if they were different persons, whether they understood any thing of the science, or not, were perfectly unacquainted with the professors of the law; and that, they entertained notions peculiar to themselves, of the effects of the study and practice of it, upon the understandings and morals of its professors.

General Lee had, most assuredly, read one passage of the Commentaries—For in a pamphlet addressed to all reasonable Americans, inserted in his Memoirs, we find the following sentence, page 101: "The people of England lost in corruption and lethargy as they are, could never be prevailed upon to suffer barracks amongst them; even the courtly Blackstone is startled at the idea. No separate camps, no barracks, no inland fortresses, says he, should be allowed." By turning to page 414 of the first volume, it will be seen that he has quoted his very words. This instance by itself, is to be sure, a very small stone in the arch. But it is not likely that a man of his fervent and inquisitive temper, eager in the pursuit of every kind of knowledge, would have stopt at the threshold of a work in high reputation, professedly treating of the constitution and laws of his own country, or that he should have stumbled on the sentence by accident.

Indeed, from his passions, studies, pursuits and general acquirements, and above all from the familiar occurrences of law phrases and maxims through his writings, if I were left at liberty to conjecture, I should suppose he was tolerably well, indeed much better, than men of education and learning, not of the profession, generally are instructed in the ground and principles, maxims and general rules of the municipal laws of England. The marquis of Beccaria's essay on crimes and punishments, he had studied and digested. This I learn from his remarks upon it, and the use he makes of the reasoning and principles it contains in his political essay, and the sketch of a plan for the formation of a military colony. He had besides, read Montesquieu—and I can see no reason for excluding his countryman Blackstone, altogether; but every presumption in favor of his having read and studied his work.

With an air of triumph Mr. Wormeley then asks, "could he (General Lee) have written, or any man who had not studied the law, the sixty-eighth letter to Lord Mansfield on the bailment of Eyre. I can venture to affirm, except in that letter, he (General Lee) never saw or heard of being taken with the manner.

Since it is permitted by the rules of logic, to answer one question by asking another, I shall avail myself of the privilege, and in my turn demand, would any man of the acknowledged capacity of the writer of the letters signed Junius, who had ever studied law, until an understanding of the theory and acquaintance with the practice, had taught his mind to form correct opinions on the subject, have written that letter? And if by some wayward occurrence, a man of this description had been placed in a situation to oblige him to write such a letter, it still is questionable whether even in the first glow of self applause, judging of the legal merit of the argument, it would in the estimation of the writer, be considered worthy of being submitted to the judgment of Lord Camden. It is true, to a mind uninformed of the legal distinction, from the plausible exterior of the reasoning, and the multiplicity of authorities apparently cited to the point, the argument assumes a very imposing appearance.

The lord mayor of London had no authority to bail Eyre; and if he had bailed him for that offence, all the authorities cited by Junius, would have arraigned his conduct; but he very properly refused to bail him. Junius, not aware of the distinction in the case, between the authority of the chief justice of the king's bench* and the lord mayor, volunteered his engagement to the public, to prove the bailment of Eyre a high crime and misdemeanor in the chief justice. When the distinction was started, and stared him in the face, he was yet compelled to advance by the fear of shame. Calling to his aid Jacob's law dictionary and Blackstone's commentaries, from which his track may be followed to all the authorities he has cited, he proceeded to argue the question in fact, tho' not in appearance, as if the lord mayor had bailed Eyre, instead of the lord chief justice of England. In his introductory remarks to the argument, he strains hard to efface the impression of his ignorance which, he is conscious, the terms of his engagement have made on the mind of every lawyer of intelligence. And if in this he succeeds in a tolerable degree, when he is seen to exert all his strength and skill, in aiming his arguments at the chief justice; and that they all, either fall short of the mark, or turn aside, in a direction for the place, where the lord mayor would have stood, had he let Eyre to bail for that peculiar offence;—the impression revives. In fine, when the author says in the preface to his own edition of the letters—

"I am no lawyer by profession, nor do I pretend to be more deeply read than every English gentleman should be in the laws of his country." I feel confident that every lawyer of reputation, who has perused the letters of Junius with attention, will credit his assertion.

When Mr. Wormeley added his declaration in favor of general Lee's ignorance of the word manner, he surely forgot, that he was born and bred in the county of Chester in England, and not in America: for had he affirmed of any American gentleman, born and bred here, that he had never seen, or heard of being taken with the manner, until he met with the phrase in the letter on the bailment of Eyre, the assertion would have had the strongest probability to support it. But, as applied to an English gentleman, the thing affirmed seems almost incredible, when it is recollected, that the phrase must be as well known and understood, by the inhabitants of every parish in England, as the terms petition and summons are for the name of a suit in Virginia.

In any county or parish of England, when a theft or robbery is committed, the inhabitants are bound to pursue the thief or robber, with hue and cry, from town to town, and parish to parish, and if the robber be taken, or the thief pressed so close, that he cast aside the manner, or thing stolen, the parish is excused: but if he escape with it, the parish or district must answer the loss. The person robbed, or from whom the thing was stolen, having complied with the forms of the law required to entitle him to it, is to be paid or indemnified by a tax assessed on the district, or parish, by the justice, in proportion to the ability of each inhabitant. When the hue and cry, therefore, is raised, all become anxious and interested in the event. The mother with her child in her arms, followed by her other children, runs to the door—the husband and father drops the spade, and joins the multitude in the cry; she pursues him in the crowd, until he is gone out of sight; she then returns and weeps at the apprehension of the bread being snatched from the mouths of her children, if the thief be not taken, or the manner regained. When the father returns weary from the pursuit, all gather round him with outstretched necks to hear their doom: if the report be, that the thief was taken, or the manner recovered, it is a matter of the most lively joy: if otherwise, of the deepest distress to the whole family. Either way, the occurrence would furnish a topic of conversation for the neighborhood, for a month. Now, it is not to be imagined, that there is a boy, of ten years of age, raised in any parish of England, to whom the word manner, as it is vulgarly spoken, is not familiar.

I shall here conclude the examination of the arguments and assertions, by which Mr. Wormeley has labored to raise a presumption, against the truth of gen. Lee's declaration to Mr. Rodney, that he himself was the real author of the letters signed Junius. And if the examination should fail to turn the current of presumptive evidence in favor of the truth of the general's assertion on that occasion, it may have the effect with some, indeed it ought with all, to remove the imputation, which Mr. Wormeley's naked opinion of the general's ignorance in certain points, has cast on his veracity, and to restore his acknowledgment of the fact of his being the author, to the credit to which it was entitled, before Mr. Wormeley meddled with it.

I declare, it has not been my intention to wound the pride, or offend the pretensions, of Mr. Wormeley, in this discussion. So far from it, that I have indeed labored the argument with more solicitude, because I would not that he should be left at liberty to suppose me capable of questioning the assertions of him, or of any other gentleman, on the ground of slight probabilities merely.

I shall now approach your own citadel, and though I may not be able to force you to surrender at discretion, or even capitulate;—I may, perhaps, weaken your confidence in the strength of your fortifications.

SCALIGER.

* See 4 Blackst. Com. page 296—Dolton, page 420, 423.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

From your papers of the 2d and 6th instant, I observe, that the old controversy on the question, "Who was Junius?" is again revived. I did hope, Sir, that Mr. Wormeley had given this discussion its *coup de grace*; that no more of your columns were to be filled by a disquisition as fruitless as unedifying; and that we should be permitted to live in painless uncertainty, or peaceful ignorance of this mighty fact. Of your readers, how many, think you, are, at this day, interested in this question? And though all were, still, when we consider that it has, so long, been the subject of investigation in the very place where, if light had been attainable, it was most likely to be found; when we know that those, most eager in the enquiry, have all, in despair, relinquised the pursuit, what can we hope from the present discussion, carried on at a distance from the probable source of information? Is that darkness which English zeal, urged by the strong stimulation of curiosity, could not dissipate, to yield, at once, to our Cis-Atlantic perspicacity?

The champions on both sides, (the Lecists and anti-Lecists) seem to forget that time is edax rerum, destructive of things; and that its tooth is peculiarly sharp when applied to the fame of political authors. They seem likewise to forget, that the reputation of Junius, like that of Churchhill, was raised by the operation of party spirit, and human malignity, far above its just level; and that the politician is fast following the poet in his rapid descent to the still regions of oblivion. The admirers of Junius may chuse to deny this fact; and, if they do, the matter being incapable of proof, I can only, in justification of my assertion, appeal to the world. They may say, that, though Junius's matter ceases to interest, his mode of treating it ought to give permanency to his fame. This, possibly, may be the case; though I am inclined to believe, that even his manner has ceased to fascinate, and loses daily of its wonted admiration. I confess, too, that I should as soon expect to see a mountain upborne by the winds, as literary celebrity upheld only by style.

But I have been diverted from my object! When I began this very short address, I intended no criticism on Junius, nor any censure on his admirers, merely as such; but simply to declare my individual dissatisfaction at a subject being again obtruded on your readers, in which, judging from myself, I believed them generally to feel no kind of interest. A newspaper, as its title imports, is a medium of conveying news; and however such publications may have deviated from their original destination, still, I conceive, that the investigation of subjects merely literary, or of facts of no general concernment, were better assigned to publications of a different nature.

I am confident, Sir, that in this notion, I am not singular; and though no one is better pleased than I at meeting occasionally, in your papers, with a short speculation, on any subject; yet, I confess, that I feel indignant when I find the greater part of your columns filled by your prolix correspondents; and essays, on such subjects as the infamy of Duane, or the utility of a bank, swelling into fifteen or twenty tedious numbers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

In taking a speculative review of the late transactions which have happened in France, I find them dictated by the most consummate art the policy of TALLEYRAND could devise. The arrest of MOREAU, and his probable condemnation ere this; the seizure of the Duke d'Enghein, and his immediate execution; the pretended conspiracy, and the implication of a British Minister, are events that have followed each other in such rapid succession, as to leave for a time no other impression on the mind than astonishment and surprise: But these are transitory passions, and the mind soon again resumes its reflective powers.

The attachment of the army to the person of the First Consul had lately become dubious and uncertain; and it was known that the voice of the people, though not loud, was disposed to be so in favor of the exiled Bourbons. In proportion as the Corsican despot had made himself obnoxious to the French nation, their love recurred to its former channel; they saw with regret the throne that had been filled for ages past by a mild and virtuous race (with few exceptions only); they beheld their regal power which had been wisely and leniently swayed by their beloved HENRY,* now usurped by a foreigner.

To prove the attachment of the army was the first and most material point. To effect this MOREAU was arrested, the idol and favourite of the soldiers, the rival of BONAPARTE. If his imprisonment was suffered, he might afterwards be exiled, condemned to death, or pardoned, as hatred or policy might dictate. This was an awful moment, a critical period, but it was successful. The army shamefully and dastardly deserted their General: those officers who had been fed by his bounty; those soldiers who in moment of danger and defeat looked up to him, and him alone, for protection and safety; those soldiers whom he had always regarded as his children, and whom he had never deserted now abandoned him—POOR MOREAU—

"Fall'n, fall'n, fall'n, fall'n,
Fall'n from his high estate,
And welt'ring in his blood,
Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed;
On the bare earth repos'd he lies,
Without a friend to close his eyes."

Secure of the army, BONAPARTE's next object was to ascertain the force of the people. This was a secondary point, and when compared to the first, attended with little danger. The seizure of a Bourbon followed; and to effect this, the neutral rights of a neutral power were invaded; the Laws of Nations were trampled on. The Duke d'Enghein was carried to Paris, and after a mock trial, was executed. Whatever might have been the feelings of the people they were silent. Something was still to be done. The invasion of a neutral state might perhaps rouse from its dastardly legarthy the slumbering force of the continent. To leave no time for reflection, to avert all expostulations on the subject, he addresses a circular letter to all the foreign ministers resident at Paris, in which he implicates a British minister in a fabricated conspiracy against the life of the First Consul, and against the government of France. Congratulatory answers were required, and probably dictated. The positive guilt of the British minister is left very dubious; and while the world (particularly that servile part of it constituting the diplomatic characters at Paris) is drawing inferences, expressing doubt, and wondering at the consummate impudence of the First Consul, he smiles at the success of his schemes and machinations, and well he may smile; for he has succeeded, and his triumph is complete—He has averted all animadversions on his own violation of the laws of nations; he has turned from himself and from his own actions, the scrutinizing eye of the world; he has given to mankind a subject replete with doubt and enquiry, and while they are occupied with wonder and investigation, he laughs at their credulity—himself and his deeds remain forgotten and unheeded. But of all the virulent and illiberal letters addressed by the diplomatic characters at Paris, on the farcical escape of the First Consul I regard that of Mr. LIVINGSTON, the American minister, as the most malignant, the most indecent; he avails himself with avidity, of the opportunity of crouching, lowly crouching, at the feet of a sanguinary despot, and eagerly seizes the moment favourable for bending an obsequious knee at the shrine of his Phlon Gallic presidential friend. His reference to the candour of Mr. JEFFERSON may, or may not, be just, (we would with pain investigate that point) but the reference is in itself irrelevant and improper; if any appeal must be made, let it be made, where it ought, to the candour and liberality of that nation of which he is the representative. Mr. L. forgets, or wishes to forget, that he is the minister plenipotentiary of a republic and not of an individual.

Of the various extracts above alluded to, I perceive many are without beginning and without end; and I strongly suspect that some of them would imply a different signification if the whole letters were published, in lieu of mutilated fragments. The Russian minister alone appears to have maintained the honour and independence of his country. His answer is calm and firm, divested of all personal abuse and national censure—it is the language of a man who sees through the thin gauze of political craft; and Italian deceit.

It is evident that BONAPARTE still feels himself insecure on his usurped and bloody throne. In blood he waded to it, and by the effusion of blood alone does he retain it: Like DAMOCLES, he tastes not the dainties of his table, he enjoys not the magnificence which surrounds him; he sees suspended over his head a sword, which soon or late must and will fall, for it is the sword of retributive justice.

MANLIUS.

* HENRY IV. surnamed the Great.

FROM COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

POWERS OF THE CONTINENT

The alliance between Great Britain and Prussia had been virtually dissolved before the end of the war; and the peace of 1763, found the former without an ally upon the continent. The navy of Great Britain had not, at that time, arrived at the perfection which it has since attained, but it far exceded any that then existed. The navy of Louis XIV. perished before himself; the fleets of Holland, which had so long disputed the Empire of the sea, were worn out, like the nation itself, which made an expiring exertion in the war of the Austrian succession. In wars of wealth, of commerce, or of colonies, England was beyond comparison the first nation in the world; in continental wars, where the great interests of Europe are decided, England was a powerful auxiliary, but without allies, nothing. With continental allies Great Britain had contributed largely in the war of the revolution to curb the ambition of France; in the war of the Spanish succession to humble Louis XIV. in the war of the Austrian succession, to preserve that succession nearly undiminished; and in the war of 1756, with very inferior force, to save the North of Germany, and beat the French in every other part of the globe. Without allies, the American war, a war upon our own element, was disasterous. If we had had powerful allies upon the continent, it is not probable that the French would not have entered, at least openly, into the quarrel; but their frontiers being secured by the treaty with Austria, they had paid little attention to the army after the peace of 1763; and, in concert with Spain, made every exertion to create a navy equal to cope with that of Great Britain; they did not contest the Empire of the sea, conquered many of our foreign possessions, and we were obliged to purchase peace by the separation of the colonies, and the loss of part of the acquisitions of the war of 1756.—From the changes that had taken place on the continent, the line of political conduct was neither so clear nor so uniform as before, but opportunities of forming alliances were not wanting, if proper use had been made of them. It was not the interest of Prussia that the empire should be farther dismembered or divided; it was a defence against foreign enemies, and even against Austria. Upon this principle Frederick the great acted at the time of his greatest hostility against the house of Austria; he declined supporting the Court of Versailles in schemes for subverting the empire. The alliance between France and Austria was not annulled, but their interests were too discordant, and the causes of dissention too many for the connection to be cordial; on several occasions their mutual jealousy was so great as to be little short of actual hostility; even so early as a few years after the peace of 1763, the Emperor and the King of Prussia came under an engagement to defend the neutrality of the empire, in case of a war between France and England. But, for twenty years, Great Britain seemed to be engrossed with a scheme of raising a tax upon the colonies, which would hardly have been worth collecting, shewed scarcely any other signs of political existence, had very little share in the affairs of the continent, and remained without an ally till that fatal contest was brought to a conclusion.—The partition of Poland brought a new actor upon the stage. Russia, separated from the rest of Europe, by tributary or dependent States, had before that time entered but little into the general political system of this part of the world. The war with Prussia was undertaken in the cause of the King of Poland, and the discussions of the Court of Petersburgh with those of Vienna and Versailles, had almost exclusively related to Poland and Turkey; but the boundaries of the empire being then brought forward to those of some of the principal powers of the continent, Russia became immediately interested in most of the transactions of Europe. From vast extent of dominion, the atchievements of Peter I. numerous conquests, great influence in the North, and the sway exercised in Poland, Russia had been regarded as a formidable power, even while viewed at her former distance; the great acquisitions, and the dazzling reign of Catharine, have, in the opinion of many, afforded uncommon importance to Russia; a train of splendid victories seems to have induced a belief, that her armies are at least equal to any on the continent, and that they have only to enter the field to repair the disasters of the neighbouring nations. From the supineness of the Court of Petersburg there is reason to fear that it partakes of the delusion, but whatever may, upon trial, be the result, it is at least judging rashly. Russia is still but half emerged from Barbarism; great parts of her extensive kingdoms are thinly scattered with savage tribes, that add little to her strength: her new provinces are not incorporated with the old, her government is despotism, great part of her people are slaves, and the abuses

of administration are enormous; her armies are almost untried against European troops, and, when they have been opposed to them, the issue has been various; at Zomdorff, although they repulsed the first attack of the Prussian troops, the battle ended in a rout little inferior to that of Naiva; at Kunnersdorff, when on the point of being totally defeated, they gained the victory; at Cassileggo they at first gave way, but when supported, maintained their position; at Novi they were repulsed; in Switzerland they were cut to pieces; in Holland they miscarried. But, let it not be supposed, that I mean to detract from the real consequence of Russia; Russia is a great nation, her dominions immense, her people numerous, her acquisitions, in the last century, greater than those of all the other nations of Europe together; the spirit of her government improving, and her resources many; the superiority of her armies over the Asiatick troops, with whom her principal contests have been decided; at Novi the attack was difficult; in Switzerland they were greatly outnumbered; in Holland they were separated from the rest of the army; the assault of Prague was brilliant. Russia would have great weight in the scale; I only wish to banish the dangerous and dastardly idea, that, should other nations not fight their own battles, Russia could ever avenge the cause of Europe, or prove the last asylum of freedom or civilized society.

CAMILLUS.

March 14, 1804.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 5, 1804.

Agreeably to assignment, the senators and representatives assembled together; when his excellency the governor came in, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
And Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The obligation which we have taken upon ourselves, to perform the public duties incumbent on us agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, requires us, to protect our fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of their lives, liberty and property; and demands of us an exact observance of the principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

An impartial distribution of justice to all the people, is of the highest importance to preserve an equality among them; and enable them to enjoy that liberty, which under the protection of law secures their lives and property; and to unite them more closely together, and attach them more firmly to the state.

A people enjoy the most perfect civil liberty when the government under which they are placed is of their own choice; when they conform to laws which are enacted by themselves or their representatives; and when no duties are enjoined, and no restrictions imposed by those laws, which are not conducive to the general happiness.

It is obvious then, that nothing is more opposite to liberty, than licentiousness. Wherever there is liberty, the people are subjects, not of men, but of the constitution and laws; for liberty consists in doing only what these permit. It forbids us to allow ourselves in any pursuits which are injurious to others, for if such permission was given to us, it would also be indulged to them. It implies, that within the limits of law and justice, we may act according to our own choice, and take such measures as we believe are conducive to our own happiness. The people therefore are free, so long as they are under the restraint of equal and just laws: But their freedom is lost, when the passions of men are unrestrained, and the laws are violated with impunity. The reign of justice is then over, and there is an end of manners, liberty and virtue. To escape from this state of licentiousness, the people in some countries submit to the controul of a single tyrant, because they think it more tolerable to have one tyrant than a thousand. In a free state, therefore, the citizens ought to be guarded against the attempts both of indiscreet men, who from a mistaken zeal for liberty, would introduce anarchy and confusion; and of ambitious men, who assume the garb of patriotism, and employ their talents to inflame the passions of the people, and excite their contempt of decency and order.

Upon order, the public happiness is founded;—without it, society is a state of violence; and to maintain it, is to restrain injustice and oppression; to guard the life and property of one man, against outrage from another; to protect the simple and innocent from the attempts of artifice and fraud and to produce such a state of tranquility, that the most defenceless of the people may be safe, under the protection of government.

The principle of equality among the citizens, is recognized and established by the constitution. It is an equality of rights which ensures the same protection to each individual, and requires that all men of every description shall be amenable to justice.—It results from equal government and impartial laws, when the way to honor and preferment is open to every one; and the pretensions of no citizen are limited, except by the distinction of merit and capacity. But an equality of property never can exist, until all men have the same faculties, and are equal in prudence and industry; and even if they were perfectly similar in these respects, still their property would be unaqual, unless Providence should smile alike upon the labors of all, and grant to every man an equal share of prosperity. The inequality of property therefore arises from the nature of things, and not from any defect in the form or administration of government. All that the best government can do, is to restrain that inequality which fraud, oppression or violence would produce: To encourage frugality, and as far as justice and the constitution will permit, to restrain luxury and profusion; and to protect the lawful possessions of every man, so that each may enjoy the fruits of his labor in perfect security.

But though a spirit of equality is favorable to public happiness, an extreme degree of it is sometimes injurious and disgraceful. This happens when manners are exceedingly depraved, when upright magistrates are no longer respected, and parents and public instructors are treated with rudeness and insolence, when the child behaves himself proudly against the ancient, and the base against the honorable, and the natural and necessary distinctions of society are disregarded.

The terms *liberty* and *equality* in their true and just import, describe essential rights in a republic, which ought to be assiduously preserved and cherished; but they are so liable to misconstruction, and have been understood in such different senses, that I presume you, gentlemen, will not think it unworthy of you, to assist our fellow citizens in forming correct opinions concerning them. For if on these points they should entertain mistaken ideas, they might be in danger of losing substantial benefits, by aiming at those which are imaginary.

In some nations, the genius and habits of the people seem not to admit of a free government;—they appear to be incapable of that just and reasonable obedience to the laws which is necessary in a free state. Few indeed have been wise enough to enjoy perfect liberty with moderation. How far the people of the United States are possessed of this wisdom must appear from the experiment they are now making, upon the issue of which, every thing valuable to us depends. You, Gentlemen, I have no doubt, will be solicitous to contribute to its success, by a faithful discharge of your duty. But all the efforts of legislative wisdom will not be sufficient without the aid of those institutions, which form the manners and morals of the people; and which inspire them with veneration for the Supreme Being, with reverence for just authority, and respect for themselves.

I have received a letter from the justices of the supreme judicial court, representing, that the late act of the legislature making further provisions in the judicial department, is highly interesting to them personally, and as it affects their official responsibility. That these considerations have induced on their part a critical examination of the arrangement of the terms of the court proposed by the act, and a consultation together upon the probable effects of the system in other views of it; the result of which is, a conviction, that the arrangement is in a great degree impracticable, and that the operation, of the system will not, in any degree proportionable to the inconveniences of it, promote the good intentions of the legislature for the more effectual administration of justice. They have also stated the system which upon consideration they believe the most conductive to the security of the citizens; and in order to communicate their ideas with most precision and accuracy, they have transmitted to me two bills, which comprise the particulars of that system. The letter and the bills will be laid before you by the secretary; and, I presume, you will consider the subject with that degree of attention, which is due to the importance of it, and to the opinions of the magistrates by whom the alterations are proposed.

In the course of this year there will be an election of President and Vice-President of the United States, and it will be incumbent upon the legislature at the present session, to direct the manner in which the electors on the part of this state shall be appointed.—But, gentlemen, it is unnecessary to mention the particular subjects which now require your notice. They will occur to your reflection, and, I am persuaded, that you will attend to them with the fidelity and zeal, which an enlightened love of your country inspires. For myself, I shall be solicitous to deserve the confidence, with which the people have repeatedly honored me, by co-operating with you in such measures, as shall tend to render the state respectable, to promote justice among our fellow citizens, and to secure to them a life of quiet and tranquility.

CALEB STRONG.

June 5, 1804.

☞ The speech was committed to Messrs. Upham, Morton, Jackson, Tucker (of P.) and Montague, to report a suitable address in answer thereto.

HARTFORD, June 6.

REVIEW OF THE LATE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Friday last, the General Assembly of this state ended their spring spring session. Upon examining the votes for the officers of government, and for the nomination to Congress, it was found, that the democratic interest had not increased in the state since the last year. In consequence of the backwardness of the session, at the freemen's meeting, much smaller number of federal votes were given in, than there was in 1803. Had the democratic votes increased, it might with some plausibility have been urged, that federalism was on the decline. Instead of this being the fact, Gen. Hart had not so many votes this spring, by nearly 500, as Mr. Kirby had the last spring. And it is not to be supposed, that his party were not *all* at meeting. The pains taken to almost *force* them to the poll, were great and probably unparalled even by themselves. If the federalists had been as punctual in performing this duty, even as they were a year ago, the votes would have shewn a majority of about 7000 in favor of the old officers of government.

Another fact will afford considerable satisfaction to the federalists in the country, and that is, the *nomination for members of Congress is entirely composed of Federalists*; of course, this state cannot be represented *by Virginians* in Congress, for the *two first years of Mr. Jefferson's second presidency.*

The legislature has had more business of importance to attend to, during this session, than for many years past. There were a few more democratic representatives than usual. This fact is the result of accident entirely. It has been already remarked, that the general state of votes did not shew a decrease of federalism. Yet this trifling success, has given the party a momentary stimulus, and there has been more of the heat of party politics among the democrats, than has been the case heretofore.

One subject which excited their warmth was the application of part of the first society in Lebanon to be incorporated into a distinct ecclesiastical society. The public have already had a history of the destruction of the meeting-house, in this society, by a band of democrats, under the banners of a certain col Daniel Tilden. As this champion of jacobinism had performed so meritorious a task, as the prostration of a place of public worship, the sympathy of his party was all called into exercise in his behalf. We shall not repeat the evidence in the case. Our readers will find it correctly and impartially stated in our last paper. Suffice it to say, the petition for the act of incorporation was successful, and the society are rid of a most uncomfortable dispute, supported by a very uncomfortable leader.

The character and conduct of Mr. Tilden, appeared upon the disclusure of evidence upon this application, in such a glaring light, that the council thought it improper that a man of such principles, and such practices, should hold the place of justice of the peace, or the sommission of a colonel in the militia. Accordingly they passed a resolution revoking his commissions for both offices. Upon the resolution being read in the house of representatives, col. Tilden, although *he was a party* in the petition for the act of incorporation, requested an opportunity to be heard in his defence. This was granted, and a time assigned for that purpose. When the time arrived, he appeared at the bar of the house, with his counsel and witnesses. The house appointed Asher Miller and Noah Webster, Esqrs. managers. The case was heard, and argued at length. The testimony appeared much more strongly against col. Tilden, than upon the before mentioned petition. It was proved directly, and unequivocally, that he not only countenanced, but that he actually assisted in pulling down the meeting house. When the trial was finished, an animated debate ensued. The democratic friends of col. Tilden, with the exception of a few who did not choose to vote against him, and whose consciences would not suffer them to vote for him, adhered to him. The question of concurrence with the council was finally taken by yeas and nays, when the votes stood, *yeas* 105—*nays* 66. Nothing but the violence of party spirit prevented an unanimous vote on this question. A more flagrant breach of duty, a more open and daring contempt, and violation of law, in a magistrate, probably never happened in this state. It was undoubtedly intended as throwing the gauntlet for the government; and had it not been met with firmness and spirit, would probably have led to great excesses and outrage.

Among other subjects of consideration, the legislature had before them, the proposed amendment of the constitution, of the United States, respecting the election of President and Vice-President. The debate on this subject commenced upon a resolution offered for its adoption, to the house of representatives, by Mr. Spalding, a member from Norwich. A long debate ensued; in which the abetters of the virginia politics, endeavoured to persuade Connecticut to bow her neck to the yoke, but without success. The best speech, on the side of the question, was made by Mr. Stephens of Stamford. The debate was ably conducted on the side of the constitution, *as it was made*, and against its alteration.—The question was taken by yeas and nays, when there were *for the adoption 77—against* 115. The council decided *unanimously against the amendment*. It was with some surprise, and not entirely without indignation, that we heard sentiments of a most humiliating and disgraceful nature, during this debate, fall from Mr. Boardman of New-Milford. In answer to the argument of his opponents, that this amendment, if adopted, would establish the dominion of the large, over the small states—he observed, *that truly there was some ground for the objection, but that it became the small states to yield a little, otherwise the large states would become irritated, and we should be exposed to their vengeance.* The above are not precisely his words; but the sentiment is correct. It will hardly be credited, that a New-Englandman should utter, in a legislative assembly, so base and dastardly a sentiment as this. If Mr. Jefferson, and his partizans, are disposed *to toast* their own mean spiritedness, in trumpeting the glorious doctrine of *purchasing* peace, instead of *commanding* it, let them. The nations of Europe will in this way learn how to estimate our national spirit, and they will calculate their conduct accordingly. They will learn, that all that is necessary *to force a contribution* from the United States of fifteen millions of dollars, is, to look a little sternly upon us, to assume a louring aspect, and to avoid a "*bloody arena,*" the cash will be advanced. But Mr. Boardman, having been born, and educated in Connecticut, might have known, that this is not the temper of New-England. The inhabitants of this part of the country know too well what virginia courage is, to quake at its resentment.

Another petition was handed into the assembly from the Baptists, with a request that the agents might be heard in support of it by counsel. This request was not granted. It was not tho't proper by the assembly, to conform their proceedings so nearly to a French legislative body, as to admit counsel to debate on the measures proposed for their consideration. It is much to be regretted, that this class of christians, who are esteemed as worthy, and respectable citizens, should be duped, and deluded by a set of unprincipled demagogues, who despise not only them, but the religion which they profess. If they would only attend to the lives, characters, and plots of the men who thus impose upon them, they would certainly be convinced, that they shall never gain any benefit from their aid.

A bill on the subject of taxation, after having been largely discussed, was continued to the next setsion. This bill provided for some material alterations in our system of taxation; particularly in lessening the poll-tax upon the militia. It is a little curious that this part of the bill should meet with the opposition from the democrats. Probably at the next session, notwithstanding this opposition, the bill will pass.

Various other matters of smaller moment, were before the legislature. One very important law was enacted, entitled—"AN ACT TO SECURE THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS." This law authorises the truth to be given in evidence, in all prosecutions for libels, as a justification. Only one or two of the democratic members, voted the passing of this law. The great body of them appeared, and some of them declared they were to be in favor of it, and is supposed that most of them voted for it. This is mentioned to their credit, as it shews plainly their abhorrence of the falsehoods that have been told so often, and with such effect, by their party in the United States; for THIS BILL IS COPIED VERBATIM FROM THE LAW, COMMONLY CALLED THE SEDITION LAW OF CONGRESS.

We cannot omit to congratulate our fellow citizens in this state, that we possess "*our judges as at the first and our counsellors as at the beginning.*" The government of Connecticut is administered upon the same free, just, and liberal principles, which have characterised it for a century past. Whilst many of the other states are in convulsions, and whilst the administration of our national government is changing, and the constitution frittering away, no essential changes have taken place here. Our laws are just, our administration mild, our rulers wise, and virtuous, and our people free and happy. These lines are fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage. Let these blessings never be lost by folly, or forfeited by wickedness.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

On Saturday last arrived in this city the BARON HUMBOLDT, accompanied by two of his fellow travellers in South America, and by Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, (England.) Dr. Woodhouse, Dr. Collin, and Mr. Peale of Philadelphia. The Baron Humboldt is a distinguished philosopher of Prussia, of which country he is a native. Animated by the wide field for research presented by the New World, he about six years ago, under the auspices of the King of Prussia, and with facilities to intercourse afforded by the monarchy of Spain, exchanged the ease of enjoyments of his own country for the hardships and perils of a climate to which he had been entirely a stranger. Since that period he has been actively engaged in exploring the interior of South America; in making himself acquainted with the manners of the inhabitants, their numbers and their political economy; in making astronomical observations, for which he was provided with the best instruments: in examining the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and in becoming acquainted, from personal observation, with the mountains, volcanoes and mines, so numerously scattered over the country. He has had the singular good fortune of having endured, for a considerable length of time, a degree of heat, in which the mercury stood at 105 degrees, without experiencing one day's sickness; and of passing through a greater variety of climates than are to be found in any other quarter of the globe. Among his proudest trophies is the having gained a higher eminence of the Chimborasso, (itself by far the highest mountain in the world) than had ever before been reached by natives or foreigners. He is about returning to Europe to publish the result of his researches, which we have no doubt will not only give new views of a large portion of South America, but likewise rescue the accounts of that region from the fiction and incorrectness with which they are at present enveloped.

We are pleased to add that the citizens of Washington, and more especially the President, fully impressed with the great and disinterested services of the Baron, have, by their attentions, paid his talents the respect to which they are so eminently entitled.

NORFOLK, June 12.

HORRID MURDER!

An industrious Frenchman, named Lewis L'Orient, (but better known in this place by the name of *Look-Sharp*) who, for some years kept a retail dry good store in Church-street, was found murdered in his bed on Sunday morning last, having his throat perforated, and his head and body mangled in a barbarous and inhuman manner. He was an eccentric character, lived by himself, and notwithstanding his business was confined, still he amassed a large sum of ready cash, which he kept by him for the purpose of attending vendues, not having confidence in any body!—A crow-bar and two chisels were found in the house. It was supposed the murderers have got a considerable sum in gold and bank notes. There was near 150 weight of silver in dollars, &c. found in the house, which they had not time to carry off. This unfortunate man had a wife and child, which, we are told, he sold some years ago, and that she was lately in Baltimore, in the capacity of a servant.

A little after the above shocking murder was discovered, a young fellow of the name of *Greenlaw*, or *Greenlow*, was apprehended on suspicion, and after a strict examination, it transpired that the unfortunate man had been gaming with him at a house of ill fame on Saturday night, and had lost some money; also, the smith that made the crow came forward and made oath, that Greenlaw was the man who ordered and paid for it.—This, with other strong testimonies, (which we do not wish to state at present) induced the examining Magistrates to commit him to prison; and last evening a man of the name of *Smith* was also committed to prison, on suspicion of being an accessary in the above murder.

I INTEND shortly to the state of Kentucky, and to return in the month of September next. WM. FLEMING.

Richmond, June 14, 1804. 2

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 27th instant, for approved indorsed Notes at 90 days,

TWO PIPES OF OLD TENT WINE,

I. H. No. 8 & 9. (*Marked*) *Brand, Alder.*

SHIPPED by Charles Alder & Co. of Madeira, in the Roborcus, Alexander Milliken master, for Norfolk, and charged at £70 sterling per pipe. The Wine is now lying in the cellar of Mr. William Wiseham, and will be there sold to the highest bidder for account of the shippers.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. d.

Richmond, June 13th, 1804.

GENERAL OFFICE OF ASSURANCE.

Richmond, 11th June, 1804.

To all whom it may concern.

KNOW ye, that whereas a sufficient number of the members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, under the twentieth article of the Rules and Regulations of the said Society, have requested that a General Meeting of the socety should be called in the month of July next, and previous to the payment of the quota called for becoming due. The members of the said Mutual Assurance Society are hereby called on to make a general meeting, that is, a majority of the members to be present in person or by proxy, duly authorised for the purpose, on Monday the 30th day of July next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, at the hour of twelve o'clock.

w3t W. FOUSHEE, President.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes,
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Duraults.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(*BY AUTHORITY*)

Scheme of a

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

			Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,		20,000
1	do.		10,000
1	do.		5,000
5	do.	of 1,000 make	5,000
6	do.	of 500 —	3,000
10	do.	of 200 —	2,000
20	do.	of 100 —	2,000
100	do.	of 50 —	5,000
250	do.	of 30 —	7,500
420	do.	of 25 —	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20 —	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15 —	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,		250
1	do.	after 2,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000 do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000 do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,525	Prizes,		150,000
9,075	Blanks—not two to a Prize.		
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,		150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return: and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Jan. 13, 1804. tf

SPRING GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ships Little William *and* Fame, *from Liverpool, and the* Robey & Betsey, *from London, an assortment of*

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

He has on hand, SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for family use.

Richmond, May 29th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a bright complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster court-house, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Sandige, dec. are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given; and all persons having any demands against the estate of the said decedent, are to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, in order to receive payment. All those that do not apply in the aforesaid time, may expect not to receive payment, as the executors intend to close their accounts as executors, and deliver the estate into the hands of the legatees; and this advertisement will be plead in bar against all such claims.

WM. SANDIGE, } *Executors.*
WALLER SANDIGE, }

Amherst, May 25th, 1804. 3w.

PROPOSALS,

By JOHN DIXON,

For printing by subscription, a *Periodical Work*, to be entitled—The

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE;

OR

MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to contain 68 pages (*Octavo*) monthly, of selected miscellaneous prose, and of original prose also, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Assistant, and the communications of correspondents can supply it.

Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furnished by the Farmers, &c. of this and other states, or to select himself.

Of Debates in Congress.

Of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

Of selected Poetry, and original too, whenever good can be procured, and not otherwise.

Of Marriages and Deaths.

Of Prices Current.

II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.

III. The price to subscribers to be Four Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months after.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

The utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum to many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of Genius, and to those pressed by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works. For they contain something to suit the palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails, and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct in saying, that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support, in which case he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non-compliance of any persons who may have issued proposals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say, that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.

John Dixon.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act passed at their last session, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

SALES AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 18th inst.

A likely Mulatto Fellow,

ABOUT 21 or 22 years of age. Sixty days credit will be allowed, by giving Bond with approved security.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

The Subscriber

Has just received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or approved Acceptances at 60 or 90 days:

Muscovado Sugar and green Coffee, of a superior quality.
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar.
Old Antigua, Jamaica & and W. I. Rum.
Cogniac and Apple Brandy.
Hollands Gin.
Caldwell Frafure & Co's. superfine Chocolate.
Dixon's Mustard in boxes of 6 doz.
Pepper, Ginger, Pimento and Nutmegs.
Mace and Cloves.
Fresh Oil, Olives and Capers.
Martinique, Noyau and French Cordials.
Box Raisins and soft shell Almonds.
Copperas, Madder, Allum, Brimstone, and ground Ginger, in small kegs.
Logwood Turkey Cotton.
Spanish and Bengal Indigo.
New-York Candles and Soap.
Dutch Cases with plain and gilt Bottles.
Sherry Wine, of a superior quality.
London Bill Madeira, warranted 4 & 7 years old.
China Bowls from pint to six quarts.
Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers.
Cut & plain Lemonades.
Cut Jelly Glasses.
Salvers, half pint, quart, half gallon and gallon Tumblers.
Gunpowder, Imperial & Young Hyson Teas.
Patent Shot, assorted
Hamilton & Son, and Thomas Leiper's Snuff.
Patent night Lamps.
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
Spelling Books & Primmers.
Sole Leather and Calf Skins.

Also, received from Bristol, by the ship Olive Branch,

Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates. *Double Glocester and Brick Cheese.*

JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, June 1st, 1804 6t.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

RAN away on Friday the first of June, from Rocky Mills, AARON, a bright mulatto fellow, about five feet six inches high, well made and of a genteel appearance, rather bushy, has a good countenance, is a mild spoken fellow, and when strictly interrogated is apt to be confused; he is about 22 years of age, can read very well, write a little, and reads writing better than his color generally do.—He took with him a large dark bay horse, about 14 years old, with a small star and some saddle spots. HARVEY, also a light mulatto, about five feet five inches high, slender made, a little knock knee'd, is a smart lively fellow, about eighteen years of age, has full black eyes, a bold look, and speaks with confidence, generally complaisant and well behaved in his manner. He took with him a bright bay mare, about four feet ten or eleven inches high, some white on one side of her neck, occasioned by the collar, and saddle spots on her back, is about twelve years old. They took with them several changes of clothing, among which were a glaz'd hat with a gold band and a common hat, a superfine snuff colored broadcloth coat, a dark blue ditto, a buff colored cassimere waistcoat and breeches, almost new, a pair of new purple and white clouded nankeen breeches, one silk and cotton vest, purple striped silk stockings and cotton ditto, with other things which cannot be described. The first mentioned had a short round coat of corduroy with green cuffs and cape, swansdown vest, pantaloons of nankeen, purple and yellow striped cotton socks—bootees foxed—spurs—a short coat, same as the pantaloons—a black silk vest—a new Osnaburgs shirt—two India cotton ditto, and one pair of stockings, with light blue spots. It is expected they will make for Philadelphia, and endeavor to pass for free people, having in their possession, letters and a bundle directed to the care of Jasper Moylan, Esq. of that city. Any person that will apprehend and secure in any jail, the above slaves, so that I get them again, or will bring them to this place, shall be liberally rewarded, by

John Thompson Swan.

N. B. A dark mulatto woman, wife to Aaron, belonging to Mr. Thomas Richardson, living in Hanover, went off with them. She is of low stature, and has a down look, about 17 or 18 years of age, has been bred to house business, and was well supplied with clothes, all of which, it is believed, she took with her. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of her, to Thomas Richardson, near the Rocky Mills, in Hanover county, or to Robert Pollard, of Richmond.

All all persons are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off the said slaves. J. T. S.

Rocky Mills, 5th June, 1804. tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 19th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights; patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending for Europe shortly, wishes to dispose of a Schooner, burthen about 125 tons. For further particulars apply to

Lewis Wercq.

Richmond, June 13, 1804.